

DR. EVAN'S SUCCESS

GREAT WORK IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Armstrong seeks to develop the mind by physical as well as mental activity, and at the same time afford the pupil an opportunity to decide upon the vocational course he will pursue in life. He begins practical life in the classroom, shops and laboratory, thereby laying a foundation for some useful trade or profession and equipping himself to put into execution practical ideas. As a large majority of those who attend this school do enter the higher institutions of life and its demands the technical requirements are such that considerable time is given to general culture. If the individual becomes inoculated with the germ of intellectual awakening improvement of self and environment is a certain sequence. The results of the efforts of the school in this direction during the few years of its existence plainly indicate the correctness of its methods.

The practicalness of the shops presupposes a definite amount of work having been done in the classroom, as it is from continual practical application of the theoretical conclusions that broader and more tangible conceptions of their many truths may be derived. The mathematics apart furnishing drill in reason is the laboratory for theories in logic and a basis for instruction in model making and elementary mechanics. The Physics Department offers a course in mechanics, heat, sound, light, electricity, magnetism and steam engineering, the facilities at hand being ample for the application of such instruction. The electrical equipment is entirely modern and the engineering laboratory is equipped with engine indicators, steam gauges, water meters, engines, pumps, and oil-testing machinery.

The aim of manual training department is to have the pupil learn to produce while getting an educational start, as there comes a self-confidence and peculiar strength of character from the very fact of one's being able to create something. Then, again, he gets a relaxation from work that is wholly mental and incidentally secures a deal of information and discipline from the informal course of shop economics.

The course in woodwork is a continuation of the practice engaged in while attending the graded schools. Such articles as tables, chairs, bookcases, tabourets, etc., are constructed. The boy is given some latitude in original design and has some experience in the use of wood-turning and pattern-making machinery and in finishing with stains and varnishes.

Forge work embraces the study of forge construction, making of forge fires, drawing and bending, welding, tool-dressing and tempering. Various household forms are made, such as andirons, fire sets, flower stands, etc. The continuation of the course in the machine shop leads to the study of tool work on the lathe, drill press and planer. As the pupil advances he learns to cut gear, make taps, overhaul and repair machinery, construct engines and other machines and apparatus needed in shops.

Domestic art occupies a large portion of the building and has grown to be one of the most important divisions for girls. Plain sewing is succeeded by dressmaking, which includes a study of fabrics, cutting, fitting, draughting, artistic and hygienic principles of dress, harmony of color, and dyeing. The millinery section is thoroughly equipped and gives splendid concrete results.

The spirit of every Armstrong pupil is not only that of an earnest seeker after knowledge, but also that of an inquirer as to the methods to impart knowledge to others. To attain this end the course in industrial pedagogy embraces the various intellectual processes, the history of education, school management, under various conditions, and by a series of exercises it is shown the industries may be made an interesting and vital part of the public school curriculum, lending themselves easily to educational processes and correlating with the regular work in language, history and arithmetic.

Perhaps the largest opportunity for colored youth to equip himself with a marketable education is provided in the District of Columbia by a wise and generous Congress. In addition to the splendid graded schools there is provided two secondary schools, one for purely academic instruction (The M Street High School) and one for preparing the children of the plain people for useful pursuits in life. The success of the latter institution under the wise direction of its founder, Dr. Wilson Bruce Evans, has been little short of a marvel when the opposition it encountered among the *Thinkers* of the race, so numerous in Washington, is taken into consideration.

Despite criticism, opposition and even slander, the institution has grown in the confidence of the people of both races not only in this city but throughout the states. Its graduates may be found in the schoolrooms of the Southland, in governmental service in the machine and pattern shops of the United States Navy Yards and in domestic service of the highest kind.

In short, Armstrong is the school designed for the children of the plain people, not for those who wish to bluff their way through the world as leaders on a bare diploma and who are content to do all the thinking and acting for the rest of their race, provided the masses furnish them with food, clothing and shelter of the best sort.

THE JAMESTOWN NEGRO EXHIBIT.

With the reorganization of the committee in charge of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, the success of the remarkable and uplifting enterprise is assured. President Roosevelt and Congress have given their hearty approval, as is evidenced by the appropriation of \$100,000 in its interest. The work is in splendid hands. The managers are all very well known and they enjoy the fullest confidence of the people of the country. Mr. Thomas J. Calloway, the chairman of the Executive Committee, has had a large experience in exposition matters, having had charge of the special Negro exhibit at Paris in 1900, and again at would be like unto "carrying coals to in 1901. The displays made on these occasions were highly creditable to the Negro and stamped Mr. Calloway as a man of rare energy, industry and resourcefulness. Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer, the secretary and treasurer, is not less well known, being an expert accountant and business man of conspicuous ability. Mr. Giles B. Jackson, the director-general, has been in the harness from the beginning, and to eulogize him here would be like unto "carrying coals to Newcastle." Mrs. A. M. Curtis, the fiscal agent, will be remembered for her excellent work at Chicago and St. Louis, and in other connections helpful to the race.

The busy staff, now occupied in the preliminary work at Washington, also includes Mr. R. W. Thompson, the well-known correspondent, who is assisting as special agent; Mr. T. Arnold Hill, chief clerk; Mrs. Ruby Hughes, Mrs. John C. Keelan, Mrs. Mattie E. Tyler, Misses Frances B. Spencer, Susie R. Hamilton and Nannie B. Jackson, clerks and stenographers; Mr. W. T. Ferguson, formerly of the Census Office, as assistant accountant. In short time the headquarters will be moved to Norfolk, to be in close touch with the actual installing of the exhibit, which already gives evidence of being a distinct triumph for the race. The best people of the land are extending their encouragement, and the reports from the field agents are of the most reassuring character. Whatever may have been the view of many heretofore as to the advisability of a separate exhibit, the leaders and the masses are now a unit on the proposition that since an exhibit has been planned in the name of the race, and is to go on to completion, the only logical thing to do is for all to put their shoulders to the wheel and make it the success it ought to be.

The Negro Exhibit at Jamestown spells opportunity for the colored people of this country, and we shall be guilty of the grossest negligence if we fail to improve it to the utmost.

AN AUTOGRAPH

For The Bee.
"Sincerely yours," and just beneath,
Your name. The thought then came to me,
Sweet as the first white rose's breath,
"I have a friend, a friend in thee."

If this be true, and true it is,
For thou art truth, thyself so true,
I need no more to make my bliss
As pure as Heaven's ethereal blue.

Why should I care for wealth and fame?
Poor bubbles these of empty air;
From all I turn to thy dear name,
And find enduring substance there.

The world may pass and heed me not,
Its sweetest smiles to others lend;
My solace is this cheering thought,
Yes, this alone, thou art my friend.
J. H. Gray.

MR. THOMPSON.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, but who has been stationed at Louisville, Ky., is now connected with the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Thompson is one of the best-known writers in this country, and a man widely known among the members of the press. Mr. Thompson is no doubt an acquisition to the Jamestown Exposition.

What I Saw And Heard

I never had so much fun in all my life as I did at the last session of the Cardozo trial last week. I saw an anxious look on the faces of his admirers and many of them made themselves ridiculous. I would have adopted different tactics. I would have asked the Board of Education for leniency. A fight is good sometimes but when you find that the facts are against you, you must resort to other methods.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers was present and sat with a dignified air. He never said a word during the proceedings of the trial, but at its conclusion he gave the usual bluff by asserting that the people would carry the case to court. So far as the people are concerned, they will not contribute one cent. The people of this city are interested in their schools and they will not indorse anything that looks like rebellion.

I must say that some of the sweetest looking young ladies in the city and schools were present at this trial. Many of them had on their best attire.

Admiral Baird sat with a dignified air



DR. W. BRUCE EVANS, PRINCIPAL OF THE ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

while Captain Oyster gave looks of determination. He never loses his head. He had a smile that would not come off. He meant to give the accused all the time he wanted.

I want to say to those who claim to be interested in Mr. Cardozo that he has lost. He might as well look for another occupation.

The Trinity Baptist Church will be in its new quarters in a few weeks. The several clubs are working hard. One of the most liberal members of the Trinity is Mrs. Willis Jones. He never fails to come forward with financial aid when he is requested to do so.

My friend James O. Holmes is doing well. He has the only hotel in South Washington. You can be well accommodated when you patronize his place of business. If you want a first-class meal you should not fail to call at the Holmes hotel.

I shall be glad to see the two Masonic bodies united. There is no cause for spending so much money to test who has the right to exist.

Rumor has it that the Board of Education will investigate certain existing rumors. Where there is so much smoke there is some fire.

FAIRPLAY.

DEATH OF MR. LANKFORD.

Mr. J. A. Lankford, the noted architect and builder and his brother, who is from one of the oldest, most noted, and high standing families of Missouri, were called home to attend the funeral of their father, Anderson Lankford, who was seventy years old, leaving a family of ten children, all of whom are of age, and of the highest standing along business and professional lines, in the several different states and communities in which they live. They all were at their father's funeral with the exception of one sister, who lived in Texas, and was very sick at the time of their father's death. "While the past year, because of clashing death. He was a very conservative business man and left quite an estate to be divided among the children.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

The friends of Mr. E. P. McCabe, of Chicago, sympathize with the family in the recent bereavement caused by the death of his daughter, Miss Edwina McCabe.

The speech of Mr. Carnegie, entitled "Pacific Arbitration," delivered at St. Andrew's University, Aberdeen, in Berlin, has been translated into German.

Ex-Sentor James L. Pugh, who had been seriously ill at his home on R street for some time, died last Saturday night. It is stated that there will be no color-line drawn by the Postoffice Department in the matter of colored and white railway mail clerks working together on the same cars.

The post of Fort Washakie, in Wyoming, is to be abandoned the first of next May.

Nearly the entire business district of the mining town of Preacher, Wise county, Va., was destroyed by fire last Sunday.

platform in pure Southern style and among other things he said:

"In South Carolina all white women and all decent white men observe the color line. The Southern people stand today as they have since 1865—like a stone wall for Anglo-Saxon civilization."

A voice from the gallery wanted to know how the Anglo-Saxon treated the Irish.

"Wait till I'm through and I will answer you," said the Senator, but changed his mind and replied:

"The Irish have been made the victims of cruelty. I hope the time will come when they will have equal liberty with Anglo-Saxon—no more, no less. But I have not come here to discuss that question, but the negro question," he concluded.

The questioner persisted in interrupting, and there were frequent cries of "put him out! Put him out!"

"There are 9,000,000 negroes in the United States," the Senator continued. "Their sole hope and purpose is to force upon us political, and finally social, equality with the mixture of the races. Many States had laws against the intermarriages of the races, but they were repealed. I don't know that you have such a law." (Cries of "Oh, yes we have!")

"With political control lodged in the negro's hands, what is to prevent the social equality?"

"We settled the Indian problem by driving them back and taking their land. We settled the Mongolian problem by Chinese exclusion. The same thing will be repeated with the Japanese. Then came the acquisition of the Malay with the Philippines. Did we give the Filipino a vote? We settled him in accordance with the wishes of selfish white men there, who want to exploit him. We have treated every race in the interest of the white man and it was only to the negro we said, 'Oh, come to my bosom!'"

"I Abhor Slavery." "I abhor slavery. It's dead and I'm glad of it. I'm ready for the negro to have life and liberty, but when we come to the pursuit of happiness, I am not willing for his vote to kill mine and his happiness to ruin mine."

"South Carolina and Mississippi are never going to be ruled by the black man, for history has never shown us a white race ruled by a negro race. We don't propose to break the rule in the South. Negroes in history have always been the burdenbearers. The negro has never built himself a city or a written language. If you tell me the negro is the equal of the white man I'll say that history tells you you are a liar."

"They say: 'Educate the negro and he will be a white man in all save color.' No; the negro has not the moral fiber in him."

"Education won't make a white man out of the negro. Give him life and liberty and as much happiness as he can get without touching mine. We must be careful not to overeducate him. We have some whites who are overeducated."

"I've talked to you nearly two hours and hope I haven't left you so much in ignorance as you were."

"Your burden is hard enough, but it is life and death with us in South Carolina. We are resolved to transmit to our children a government where white men will rule as long as grass grows and water runs."

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. work is arousing considerable enthusiasm. The headquarters, corner "U and Twelfth streets, is nightly crowded with committeemen arranging for their canvass, which will be started April 7, to raise \$25,000 to secure Mr. Rockefeller's conditional offer of the same amount.

The big Men's Meetings every Sunday are productive of good results, and attended by immense crowds of men; 19 men were converted last Sunday.

Commissioner Henry B. McFarland addresses the men Sunday on the subject, "The Victorious Life." Mr. Clarence Cameron White, our violin virtuoso, will render several selections and the famous "Temple Quartette" will sing. These numbers are three exceptionally strong attractions, and the True Reformers' Hall will doubtless be taxed to its utmost capacity.

Mrs. Mary Wray, says the Seattle Republican, celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary the twenty-fifth of last month. Mrs. Wray was born in Virginia, and is the widow of Rev. R. Wray, of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Wray is now residing at 3030 Midvale avenue, Fremont, Washington.

The preacher who claims that it is sacrilegious because some secret society men handle the Bible is more righteous than our Blessed Lord, who ate with sinners.

READ THE BEE.

Deries The Marshall

In years gone by there never was any color line drawn at the lunch counter in the District Supreme Court House lunch room. It has only been in recent years. A few years prior to letting the lunch room out to certain classes of white people has this color prejudice and race discrimination shown itself. Prior to the death of Justice Brolly a German woman served lunches to the court and other officials and the public, white and colored. No race discrimination ever showed itself. Justice E. M. Hewlett is no doubt the only member of the bar, colored, who has ever attempted to break up this race discrimination. About four years ago or perhaps less, a similar incident occurred in this lunch room that occurred a few days ago. Lawyer Hewlett reported the incident to the marshal and the result was the proprietor had to close down business because the majority of this proprietor's patronage consisted of colored patrons who discontinued patronizing this lunch room. Last week Lawyer Hewlett visited this lunch room with Attorney L. G. Gregory, one of the most scholarly and polished members of the local bar and asked to be served. The proprietress refused to serve these two members of the bar, whereupon Mr. Hewlett sent the following letter to the United States Marshal, Palmer:

March 6, 1907.

Hon. Aulick Palmer, U. S. Marshal.
Dear Sir:—I am forced to again complain of my treatment by the proprietor of the lunch room under the Court House. Mr. L. G. Gregory and I, both members of the bar, went to the lunch room today and gave our orders. I could hardly believe my ears when I was informed that we could not be served in the room set aside for members of the bar. In order that there might be no mistake I went to the lady in charge and she positively refused to serve us. Will you please inform her that she cannot discriminate in this way in the court lunch room.

Very Respectfully,

E. M. Hewlett.

In reply Mr. Palmer sent the following:

Department of Justice,
Marshal of the United States,
District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C., Mar. 6, 1907.

Mr. E. M. Hewlett, 217 4½ street, N.W., City.

Sir:—Replying to your letter of the 6th inst., I will state that the proprietress of the lunch room in the Court House has been informed that she can not make any discrimination in her service on account of color.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) Aulick Palmer,
U. S. Marshal.

In view of the above reply Mr. Hewlett went to the lunch room again and asked to be served and the answer was that she would give up the lunch room before she would serve him.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the proprietress to serve any colored member of the bar or any other colored person, the same day that Mr. Hewlett was refused and every day subsequent, certain colored members of the bar went to the lunch room and occupied seats that are set apart for them. It is also reported that a colored employe in the recorder of deeds' office severely criticised Mr. Hewlett for exercising his manhood rights and declared that he was satisfied and would continue to patronize this lunch room that discriminates against his people. Not only is it a fact that this colored individual continues to patronize this lunch room, but quite a number of colored members of the bar and certain colored clerks in the Pension Office. As a matter of fact, two-thirds of the patrons of this lunch room, it is said, consist of colored people. This lunch room is upon government property, which is sustained by all the people who pay taxes and who are citizens of the District of Columbia. While there is a sign over the door of this particular room, "For Members of the Bar Only," any white person, man or woman, is permitted to occupy a seat at the table. During lunch hour which is from 12 to 2, or little after, colored members of the bar and other colored citizens, who are seen and heard every week and Sundays in the several lyciums in this city in churches, pulpits and elsewhere preaching and speaking and denouncing race discrimination, may be seen seated at the lunch counter for colored people only. Race orators, politicians, lawyers, and doctors who shout themselves hoarse in all public gatherings where colored people are, may be seen seated at a counter set apart for them. This lunch room must either serve colored patrons in all parts or quit business, is the dictum of the United States Marshal.